

THE FORTS STILL HOLD OUT; GERMAN MOVEMENT CHECKED

PLANS ANNOUNCED TO AID AMERICANS STRANDED ABROAD

Those Who Need Assistance Ordered to Assemble in France and England.

AMPLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR RETURN BY OCTOBER 3

Effort Now to Get Refugees Out of Germany, Switzerland and Austria.

ORDERS SENT TO OFFICIALS

Action Follows Conference Between Garrison and Assistant in State Department.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—American diplomatic officials in Germany, Switzerland and Austria, were instructed tonight to begin immediate negotiations for the transfer of all Americans in those countries who need assistance to France and England. This action followed a long conference between Secretary of War Garrison and Assistant Secretary Phillips, of the State Department.

Dispatches to the departments tonight reported that all of the English line vessels were sailing, and that it now was possible to bring all Americans desiring transportation to the United States. From France, it was announced that steamship companies were resuming operations.

Secretary Garrison said he had been assured by officials of the International Mercantile Marine Company that their vessels could return 25,000 Americans with first or second class accommodations to the United States by October 3. The Cunard Company, the secretary said, would provide transportation by October 3 for more than 10,000 passengers.

"It is possible now to bring back all Americans in England and France, and those who cannot get to the United States by October 3," Mr. Garrison said. "Our task now is to get transportation for the refugees in other countries to France and England, and suggested that Mr. Phillips, for the State Department, should make representations to the German government for a refund of the amount thus expended. Mr. Breckinridge expressed the opinion that the German government would be willing to do this, and suggested that Mr. Phillips, for the State Department, should make representations to the German government for a refund of the amount thus expended. Mr. Breckinridge expressed the opinion that the German government would be willing to do this, and suggested that Mr. Phillips, for the State Department, should make representations to the German government for a refund of the amount thus expended.

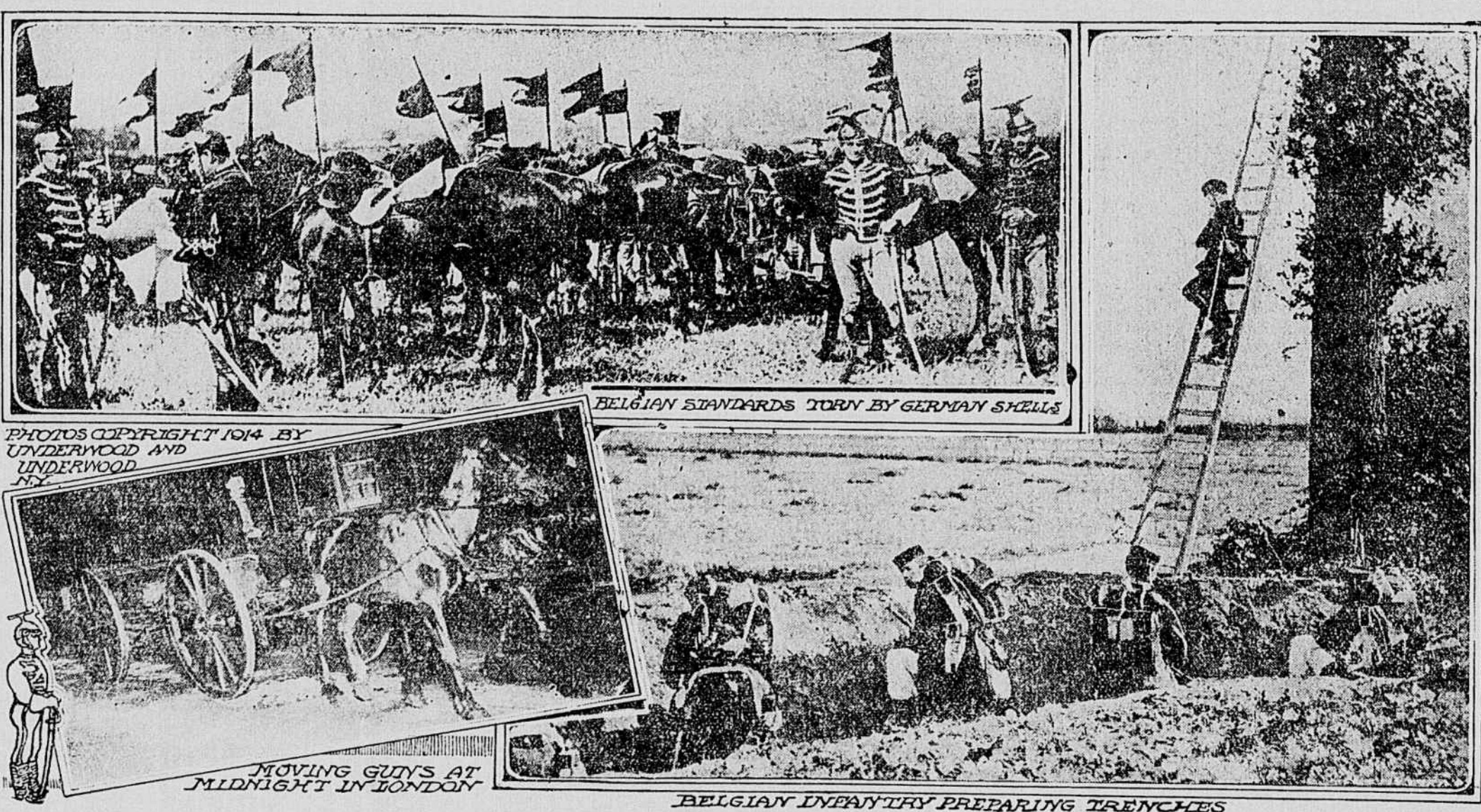


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BELGIAN STANDARDS TORN BY GERMAN SHELLS

MOVING GUNS AT MIDNIGHT IN LONDON

BELGIAN INFANTRY PREPARING TRENCHES

BELGIAN CENTRE AVERTS FOR TIME FOREIGN ATTACK

French in Contact With Germans, but No Important Engagement.

ONLY BRIEF REPORTS FROM OPPOSING ARMIES

British Expeditionary Force on Way to Form Junction With Allies.

AMERICANS OFFER SERVICES

General Joffre Personally Reports Progress in Upper Alsace.

From the war zone come only brief reports of the activities of the vast German and allied armies opposing each other.

The French officially report that the Germans have abandoned Saarburg.

The Liege forts are said still to be intact, and a Brussels dispatch says the German movement towards the Belgian centre seems to have been checked.

"The French troops are in contact with the Germans, but there is no important engagement to report," says an official announcement of the French embassy at London.

A British expeditionary force, numbering more than 100,000, has landed at French and Belgian ports, and doubtless is well on its way to form a junction with its allies.

A significant statement is issued by the British official press bureau to the effect that desultory fighting has occurred between the British patrolling squadrons and flotillas and German reconnoitering cruisers.

"A certain liveliness is apparent in the southern area of the North Sea," the statement adds. "There are rumors of a naval engagement about 100 miles off Harwich, in the North Sea. KING SENDS STIRRING

MESSAGE TO TROOPS

King George said:

"Duty is your watchword, and I know your duty will be nobly done."

The French commander-in-chief, General Joffre, personally reports French progress in Upper Alsace, and declares French troops have occupied all the region in Lorraine, thirty-two miles inside the German frontier.

An American corps has been organized in Paris, and several American aviators have offered the government their aeroplanes. There is some question as to whether this offer will be accepted, in view of possible international complications.

The former French Minister of Finance, Paul Doumer, who has returned from the front in Belgium, says three Zeppelins have been destroyed by gun fire, and one wrecked by dropping into a forest.

To set at rest reports of casualties in the British army, the official bureau declares that there have been no casualties.

A Rome dispatch gives a report from Vienna that the Austrian cruiser Zenta has been sunk.

Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier, declares it is Japan's intention to eliminate from China the root of German influence.

U. S. NEARLY INVOLVED IN WAR WITH MEXICO

High Officials of Administration Reveal Serious Incidents of Fought Night Ago.

SAVED AGAIN BY PRESIDENT

Wilson Firmly Resists Strong Pressure Brought in Effort to Have American Troops Sent to Capital After Retirement of Huerta.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Just how close the United States came to being involved in war with Mexico, as recently as a fortnight ago, was revealed today by high officials of the administration.

When General Carranza abruptly rejected the overtures of the peace envoys sent by Provisional President Carbajal, and at the same time ignored diplomatic efforts of the American government to bring about a peaceful entry by the Constitutionalists into Mexico City, drastic measures were urged upon President Wilson.

Many members of the Cabinet—it is said, a majority—urged sending American troops from Vera Cruz to the Mexican capital to prevent anarchy then expected to follow from the failure of the Carbajal government and the Constitutionalists to reach an agreement. President Wilson, however, firmly resisted all pressure, arguing that sending American troops to Mexico City probably would mean war with the Constitutionalists. A few days later overtures came from the Carbajal government to the effect that if American troops would come to preserve order, they would be assisted. Other promises were made—the United States was to be given a coaling station in Magdalena Bay, the Chamizal claims were to be adjusted, and many other things of particular interest to the American government were to be arranged.

WILSON RENEWS EFFORTS

The President renewed his efforts by believing the Constitutionalists themselves would maintain order. He gave his attention instead to the possible split between Villa and Carranza, and renewed efforts to harmonize the leaders.

To carry out this purpose, the President sent a personal friend, Paul Fuller, a New York lawyer, to see both Villa and Carranza. Mr. Fuller saw the President and Mr. Bryan secretly in Washington, and has just arrived at Villa's headquarters, where he is cooperating with George C. Carothers, American consular agent. In urging Villa to join with Carranza in maintaining peace in Mexico.

Announcement of the fact that Mr. Fuller had gone to see Villa was made by Secretary Bryan today.

White House officials said Mr. Fuller went to Mexico merely to gather information for the administration. It was reported in New York, however, that Mr. Fuller was sent to familiarize himself with conditions, and that he eventually might be named ambassador to Mexico.

SECRETARY M'ADOO CALLS CONFERENCE ON COTTON

Purpose to Establish Co-Operation Between Producers, Manufacturers and Banking Interests.

WILL BE HELD NEXT MONDAY

Representative Men in Different Sections of Country Interested in Production, Financing and Manufacturing of Crop to Be Invited.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—To establish close co-operation between cotton producers and manufacturers and banking interests of the country in the present emergency, Secretary McAdoo today called a conference to be held at the Treasury Department on Monday.

Members of the Federal Reserve Board, Secretaries McAdoo and Houston, Postmaster-General Burleson and delegations representative of all branches of the cotton industry will take part.

"Cotton producers to-day told Secretary McAdoo they estimated that out of this year's crop there would be 3,000,000 bales of cotton, for which they now could see no market."

"I have called a conference," said Secretary McAdoo today, "to consider the cotton situation, to be held at the Treasury Department, August 24, at 11 A. M., to which representative men in the different sections of the country interested in the production, financing and the manufacturing of cotton will be invited. The names of those who will be asked to attend are now under advisement, and a list will be furnished in a few days."

"The Secretary of Agriculture and the Postmaster-General will join the Secretary of the Treasury in the conference. The Federal Reserve Board will be invited to attend as a body. The purpose of the conference will be to consider the general problem, with a view to securing the largest possible degree of co-operation between the producers and the manufacturers of cotton and the banking interests of the country."

A delegation of representatives of cotton interests from the South, particularly from Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas and Tennessee, called on Secretary McAdoo today. They said that from the cotton to be harvested this fall there would be about 3,000,000 bales for which they could not see any market at this time. They sought a practical discussion of the best way in which to take care of this cotton.

Secretary McAdoo told the delegation that they had the sympathetic interest of the administration, and that the forthcoming conference was being called for the purpose of considering the subject.

EVIDENCE OF COMBINE TO INCREASE PRICES

Officials and Special Agents Flood Department of Justice With Reports.

INVESTIGATION IN PROGRESS

Charge Against Sugar Producers and Refiners in Middle West—Federal Grand Jury Begins Inquiry at San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Reports from officials and special agents investigating the rise in food prices since the European war began continued to flood the Department of Justice today.

A special agent in the Middle West telegraphed that he had found evidence that sugar producers and refiners had combined to raise prices. Another announced that a State association of flour producers was issuing price bulletins, and that evidence gathered showed the organization's prices are followed by individual millers.

"The millers' explanation that the department a circular letter issued by the Spool Cotton Company of New York, announcing a 20 per cent advance in prices on new lines of spool cotton, effective August 16. A report from Kansas City, Mo., said retail grocers there had formed an association to control prices.

A charge has been raised by the price of wheat seems reasonable," Mr. Sterling said.

"I have found no evidence of any arbitrary action or agreement to raise prices."

ORDERED TO APPEAR BEFORE GRAND JURY

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18.—Robert Odean, American sugar beet man, and A. O. Brown, of the California-Hawallan sugar refining company, were ordered today to appear on Thursday before the Federal grand jury investigating the rise in price of foods here. Managers of the foremost hotels of the city will bring their bills to show what increased prices they have paid since August 1.

WILL NOT BE INVOLVED IN WAR CONTROVERSIES

Determination of United States to Keep Hands Off Manifested in Several Ways.

WILSON APPEALS TO PEOPLE

Feeling of Relief Follows Assurance That Any Action by Japan Against Germany Would Be Confined to Eastern Asia.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—The determination of the United States government to keep this country from becoming involved in the European war and its controversies, was manifested in several ways to-day.

President Wilson addressed an appeal to the American people calling on them to abstain from any expression of opinion that might reveal the slightest partisanship. Leaders in Congress of all parties voiced similar views.

For nearly three hours, the President and his Cabinet wrestled with the vexed cable-wireless censorship situation. The matter still is under consideration.

Official information from Berlin said the Japanese ultimatum had been delivered to the German government, and that diplomatic dispatches indicated that war between Japan and Germany was not unlikely. The Japanese minister at Berlin, apparently forecasting such an eventuality, asked Ambassador Gerard to be prepared to take over Japanese interests in Germany.

The President received from Emperor William, a long message transmitted through Ambassador Gerard, the contents of which were guarded closely, but which it was learned, expressed the Emperor's approval of Germany for the tender of good offices made by the United States.

GERMAN EMPEROR POINTS OUT CAUSES

The German Emperor took occasion to point out causes of the present war, and argued, it is understood, that while he was trying to mediate between Austria and Serbia, Russian mobilization began. White House officials denied the message contained any protest concerning the attitude of the American press toward Germany. Officials said there was nothing to indicate whether the Emperor would at any future time accept the tender of good offices.

The Japanese ultimatum demanding that Germany evacuate Kiauchau and withdraw her fleet from the Orient was uppermost in the attention of official Washington.

Discussion was general as to how the interests of the United States ultimately might be affected, and it was obvious that a feeling of relief followed assurances given at London that should Japan take action against Germany, such activity would be confined to the China seas and German territory in Eastern Asia.

Baron Chinda, the Japanese ambassador, conferred with Secretary Bryan, but declined to talk about it. Colville Barclay, charge d'affaires of the British embassy, called immediately afterward and left with the secretary a copy of a note from the British government announcing that any action taken by Japan would be confined to German territory "in Eastern Asia." The note was similar to that announced by the British information bureau last night.

The British charge sought information about the possible cable censorship, and was informed that the subject still was under consideration. Predictions in some official quarters were that wireless censorship would be maintained, while the cables probably would be left open.

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PRESIDENT URGES TRUE SPIRIT OF NEUTRALITY

Issues Statement to the American People in Connection With European War.

SOLEMN WORD OF WARNING

Divisions Would Seriously Stand in Way of Duty as One Great Nation at Peace, Ready to Play Part of Impartial Mediator.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Addressing the American people, President Wilson today issued a statement in connection with the European war, warning citizens of the United States against "that deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship, out of passionately taking sides."

The President pleaded that the United States be "neutral in facts, as well as in name during these days that are to try men's souls."

"We must be impartial in thought, as well as in action," he said, "but put a curb upon our sentiments, as well as our actions, so that we may be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another."

Officials close to the President made it clear that he was fully determined to take no part in the dispute between Japan and Germany over the situation in the Far East. While that controversy was not specifically referred to in the President's statement, it became known that Mr. Wilson is respectful efforts he believed are being made to embroil the United States in it.

PRESIDENT PLEADS FOR TRUE NEUTRALITY

"My fellow-countrymen:

"I suppose that every thoughtful man in America has asked himself during these last troubled weeks what influence the European war may exert upon the United States, and I take the liberty of addressing a few words to you in order to point out that it is entirely within our own choice what its effects upon us will be, and to urge very earnestly upon you the sort of speech and conduct which will best safeguard the nation against distress and disaster."

"The effect of the war upon the United States will depend upon what American citizens say and do. Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality, which is the spirit of impartiality and fairness and friendliness to all concerned. The spirit of the nation in this critical matter will be determined largely by what individuals and society and those gathered in public meetings do and say, upon what newspapers and magazines should be the utmost variety of sympathy and desire among them with regard to the issues and circumstances of the conflict. Some will wish one nation, others another, to succeed in the momentous struggle. It will be easy to excite passion and difficult to allay it. Those responsible for exciting it will assume a heavy responsibility—a responsibility for no less a thing than that the people of the United States, whose love of their country and whose loyalty to its government should unite them as Americans all bound in honor and affection, may be divided in camps of hostile opinions, hot against each other, instead of united in one purpose."

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TREATED WITH EXTREME COURTESY BY FRENCH

PARIS, August 18, 1:25 P. M.—Captain Edwin St. J. Greble, of the American army, who was sent by Ambassador Herrick to Swiss cities with money and reassuring messages that the American government was looking after the interests of the Americans, returned after having been as far as St. Moritz.

He found 500 Americans there, among them Charles Nagel, former Secretary of Commerce. They were all keen to leave.

Ambassador Herrick telegraphed to them to-day to arrange with the French and Swiss governments for special trains.

Captain Greble was treated by the French military authorities with extreme courtesy, although he was halted sixty-eight times on the way from Paris to the Swiss frontier.

The American cruiser North Carolina is due to arrive at Cherbourg tomorrow, and the French government has ordered that every facility be given American officers wishing to go to Paris. A special car probably will be placed at their disposal.

\$3.50—Danville and Return—\$3.50.
\$4.00—Greensboro and Return—\$4.00.
\$4.50—Salem and Return—\$4.50.
Southern Railway, 1915 A. M. Friday, August 21, return limit August 24, 1914. Inquire 107 East Main, Madison 274.

ORDER MAINTAINED IN MEXICAN CAPITAL

MEXICO CITY, August 18.—Perfect order has been maintained in the capital since the Constitutional convention.

The authorities are overlooking no opportunity to make peaceful ends secure. The call for the delivery, within eight days, of arms in the possession of the capital's inhabitants is being met with general acquiescence.

GERMAN CRUISER DAMAGED

In Collision With British Bark While on Patrol in Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18.—While the German cruiser Leipzig was patrolling the coast of California, she collided with the British steel bark Lord Templeton, lying at anchor in the stream. The British was badly battered by the blow.

The Leipzig held the outward course, but the yards of the sailing vessel are believed to have carried away part of the wireless apparatus. The damage probably could be repaired at sea.

The Japanese liner Wilhelmina, which arrived to-day from Honolulu, sighted the Leipzig at 5 o'clock this morning, twenty miles south and west of the Farallones, and headed west.

The Japanese consul here let it be known that he expects the cruiser to arrive here to-morrow from San Diego, and that she may go into dry dock before crossing the Pacific.

TWO MORE DEATHS RESULT

Total Fatalities in "Love Bungalow" Tragedy Brought Up to Six.

SPRING GREEN, WIS., August 18.—Two more deaths to-day brought the total of Saturday's tragedy in Frank Lloyd Wright's "Love Bungalow" up to seven. Only two of the nine occupants of the cottage when it was set on fire by Julian Carleton, the negro chef, are alive.

Thomas Brunker and David Lindbloom, Wright's gardeners, died to-day.

BATTLESHIPS GO TO SEA

Target Practice Off Virginia Capes for NORFOLK, VA., August 18.—The battleships Missouri and Illinois with midshipmen on board went to sea to-day for target practice off the Virginia capes. The ships will fire at moving targets in low of naval guns from the Norfolk navy-yard.

They are expected to return to Hampton Roads on Friday.